"The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, securing in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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CHURCH MEN OPPOSE WAGE CUT; INSIST RAILROAD BOARD ERRED

New York, July 8.—Attempts to enforce the railroad labor board's wage cut is contrary to law, according to a statement issued by the research department of the social service commission of the federal council of the churches of Christ in America.

It is declared that the reduced rates bring the earnings of a large number "below the level of a minimum living standard."

While government officials pledge their aid to break the strike and railroad managers who have flouted the board, how for obedience to the award, the church men present this cool analysis of the situation:

"These reductions will establish wages approximately as follows:

"Maintenance of way employes, 23 to 35 cents per hour, with an average for the group of 32.7 cents per hour. For a full year of employment the total of these earnings would amount to $847.44. At the minimum rate set, 23 cents per hour, for full time the workers would receive $574.08 per year.

"The decision covering the shop craft employes establishes an hourly rate of 70.3 cents per hour for machinists and 64.4 cents per hour for car men. These rates mean for the machinists $1,753.44 for a full year of employment, including holidays but not Sundays. For the car men the wage rates established by the board mean $1,607.42 per year if full time employment, including holidays but not Sundays.

"It is perfectly patent that the wage reductions ordered bring the earnings of large numbers of employes below the level of a minimum living standard. It is also clear, however grave the crisis, that any effort to enforce as mandatory the board's decision will be contrary to the law as expressly interpreted at the time of its passage and will be regarded by the men as a breach of faith."

CAN SOCIAL JUSTICE BE CLASSED AS SPORT?

New York, July 8.—Dr. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard university, wants the industrial question treated as a football match, with an umpire to give a "quick decision" whether workers must accept or go to jail. He is quoted in the New York Times as favoring the injection of the sporting element into the question of wages and working conditions.

The educator trots out the ancient scheme of compulsory arbitration, which the nostrum oil sugar coated as follows: "The popular athletic sports in the United States have shown to millions of the American people the true method of supplying arbitration for hot disputes."

Under his scheme the president or cabinet would select the usual "disinterested umpire" where a federal strike is threatened. The umpire would make his decision quickly, as is done in athletic contests.

Strikes involving "necessaries of life" would be outlawed. Strikes involving luxuries would not be interfered with, as these do not inconvenience the public. The public's convenience and not the workers' rights are of interest to Dr. Eliot, who fails to see that no one is forced to enter an athletic contest, while necessity drives the worker to labor. Neither is the athlete called if he refuses to abide by the umpire's award. The educator shows his lack of "sporting blood" when he permits athletes to have a voice in selecting the umpire, while the worker is denied this privilege, and is then jailed if he refuses to accept the decision.

Dr. Eliot's attempt to put the athletic spirit of fairness in industry by government force recalls his declaration 20 years ago that the strikebreaker is a hero.

BAKERS ESCAPE NET.

Chicago, July 8.—Nearly two score members of Bakers' union No. 2 have been acquitted of charges of conspiracy, as workers are active in directing the union's fight against the organized bakers' employers' demand for wage reduction. One of the strikers, Minumfred Pish, was murdered by gunman, and in August, last year, a mob of secret service men raided the union's headquarters, seized all records and arrested 42 members. Riot charges and other charges were lodged against them and they were held in excessive bail which was furnished by Thomas Clark, a wealthy brick manufacturer.

The outrage against these strikers has increased their determination to resist the demand of a group of multi-millionaires who would sweat their employes.

HENRY STERLING PASSES ON.

Washington, July 8.—Henry Sterling, well-known trade unionist, died in a Washington suburb after a two-years' illness. For 15 years deceased served as legislative representative of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and served as A. F. of L. legislative representative from August, 1918, to October, 1920. He was a member of the Typographical union. The remains were interred here today. He is survived by a widow and two sons.

PROFITEER IN MELONS.

New York, July 8.—Watermelons by the millions are ripening in Georgia, where they are sold from 5 to 17 cents, and are retailed in this city from $1 to $1.50, according to the department of farms and markets.

The freight from Georgia here is $178 to $195 a car, or about 17 to 18 cents a melon.

MORE FREIGHT CARS USED.

New York, July 8.—Reports on the loading of revenue freight cars show a remarkable gain in tonnage from the middle of June to July 1. It is announced that during the week of June 17 the number of cars loaded was 860,722, or 14,770 cars over the preceding week.

FOUND SHOT TO DEATH.

St. Louis, Mo., July 8.—Leon W. Quick, former secretary-treasurer of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, was found shot to death in his garage in this city.

TRICKY PROPAGANDA WOULD HIDE LONG DAY

Chicago, July 8.—By tricky propaganda meat packers are attempting to convince the public that this industry is entitled to the eight-hour basis.

The 10-hour day with no overtime is the rule.

The hat-in-hand press, as usual, is aiding the packers in "putting over" the notion that the 10-hour day is shown by this recent statement:

"Overtime in three of the big packing plants, Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and Morris & Co., will be henceforth only after 10 hours of work, according to an announcement made by officials of the plants today. They state, however, that the plan in operation abolishes the premium basis, and explain that the changes have been made with the full approval of the employes through their plant organizations, which gives them a voice in their conditions."

It will be noticed that the eight-hour day is not abolished—according to the statement—but the workers must labor two additional hours before they receive overtime, when formerly the overtime started after eight hours.

The reference to the employes giving their "full approval" refers to hand-picked company "unions" which the packers established when they arranged their recent wage cut, which they knew would cause a strike. The company "unions" accepted the wage cut, and the packers used this fact to defend their act.

The ability of the packers to pay living wage and to recognize the eight-hour day is indicated by last year's report of Morris & Co., showing a dividend of 1,233 per cent, which was issued in the form of stock—making millions of which are only now being felt. The Labor News has no hesitancy in stating that the opposition of the packers' union organizational league is designed to accomplish a similar purpose and the trade unions of this province will be well advised to disregard the proffered olive of a body the whole purpose of which is destructive of unionism.

In taking this position, the Labor News declares that the average active unionist will be the first to admit that "the labor movement is in itself an evolutionary force and must evolve into a more efficient and potent weapon than it is now or has been in the past."

MAY ATTEND CONVENTIONS.

Washington, July 8.—Postmaster General Work has ordered that postal employes may be granted leave of absence, "on application in the usual manner, for as many days as may be necessary during the current calendar year to enable them to attend any convention of employes, such absence to be charged to their annual leave, or leave without pay, as may be granted when necessary. Such employes may be excused for the above purpose as may be spared without detriment to the service."

FAVOR ANTI-LYNCHING BILL.

Washington, July 8.—The senate judiciary committee surprised the senate by favorably reporting the Dyer anti-lynching bill, which recently passed the house.

The bill permits the federal government to assume prosecution of lynchings when states fail or neglect to prosecute. Opponents of the measure insist that it overrides state's rights and permits the federal government to interfere with the internal affairs of the state.

DEATHS IN COAL MINING.

Washington, July 8.—Coal mine accidents during May caused the death of 74 men, according to the United States bureau of mines. Six of the fatalities except one were at bituminous mines. No anthracite mines are reported. There was no output being a small quantity of steam sizes obtained by river dredges.

CARPENTERS ARE OUT.

Baltimore, July 8.—Charging employers with broken faith by not raising wages from 80 cents an hour to 90 cents, as promised, members of Carpenters' union No. 181 are on strike.

RAIL LABOR BOARD ADOPTS RUSS METHOD

Washington, July 8.—"Unions cannot be unmade and remade at government dictation. This is neither the Russia of the black autocracy nor of the red autocrat," declared President Gompers in condemning the statement of the railroad labor board that the unions of striking shopmen are "outlaws" and that employes remaining at work should organize new unions.

"The unions exist for humanity for the workers, and they cannot and will not be destroyed at the whim or fancy of a band of dictators," said the A. F. of L. executive.

"I ask whether the board ordered the directorate of the Pennsylvania railroad dissolved and a new and amenable board created when that railroad refused to obey the orders of the board? Of course it did not, nor will it in any such case.

"The railroad labor board is seeking to perpetuate what it believes to be the existing dominant economic condition. But the board is mistaken in its analysis of modern trends and fundamentals. It would have been equally wise and equally as ridiculous for the board to order the dissolution of railroad directorates where such directorates refuse to obey the orders of the board.

"If anything could have been calculated to inspire the workers with determination to win a victory for democratic methods and for justice in their employment, this action of the board will have that result, unnecessary though it may be.

"The action of the board is a replica of the action of the communists in turning the unions into government-controlled agencies for the purpose of carrying out of the orders of the state. Freedom of expression vanishes under the order of the board."

OPPOSE SALES TAX.

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, July 8.—Opposition to the Canadian sales tax is recorded by the co-operative association of Lethbridge and vicinity. The co-ops. declare this tax is oppressive and unjust because:

It has no regard to the adequacy of the ability of the purchaser to bear the burden.

It virtually involves discrimination against the citizen who is under the necessity of providing for the maintenance of a family as against one in favor of people, with no families, or with families or families which are self-supporting. It discriminates against the burdens of people who are not blessed with children, or who have lost, or, contributing to the welfare of the state.

A large number of the wage-earning consumers, owing to recurring periods of unemployment or partial unemployment, find that the citizen who is purchasing power considerably reduced, and have sufficient difficulty in securing the necessaries of life without further taxation levies upon their purchases.

This form of taxation involves a great burden on the consumer without any corresponding benefit to the state, owing to the expensive nature of the collection of collecting it, and at the point of production or importation, and thus added to the cost of the commodity, the almost inestimable effect is that the sales tax has the unequal percentage or gross profit charges of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, the cumulative burden of which in some cases would likely be equal to the trade discount and in others a very large proportion.

PUPILS RIDE TO SCHOOL.

Washington, July 8.—In a pamphlet on "Transportation of Pupils at Public Expense," the federal bureau of education states that public school laws of 42 states specifically provide for transportation of pupils to the public schools. The only remaining states—Delaware, Florida, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming—permit transportation under the authority granted to school trustees or directors to provide for it in general welfare of their school districts.

The minimum distance from the home of the pupil to the school, before transportation is made obligatory or permissible in five states is one mile, in three it is two and one-half miles, and in eight, two miles.

DEFEAT WAGE ORDINANCE.

Baltimore, July 8.—Organized labor lost its fight to secure the adoption of a "current wage" ordinance for the city hall annex and cheap wage advocate in the city, who made the usual claims before the city council that "you will injure business."

HATTERS GET CONTRACT.

Norwalk, Conn., July 8.—All hat manufacturers in the Norwalk district have signed the wage contract of the Hatters' union.

Shop Men Reject Convict's Fare

Chicago, July 8.—The direct cash of the nation-wide shopmen's strike is a wage-reduction decision by the railroad labor board.

In a dissenting opinion the three labor members of the board declared that under this wage cut "the earnings of this large group of railroad employes will not provide the father of a family with as much food as is allowed convicts in the Cook county, Illinois, jail."

The labor members said that the board's wage policy, as shown by this and other decisions, was to build up a wage structure for the transportation industry which would refuse no consideration of the human needs of the employes affected.

"The majority," said the labor members, "have not considered the evidence on this point, nor have they met the issue raised. Their failure to give this, the most vital question, serious attention to inform the public impartially on the subject, vitiates the whole decision.

"The failure of the majority to consider the real merits of the case has created a wage structure which has no relation to any existing standard.

"The increasing antithesis between profits and just wages will result in a lower morale among the railroad employes; thus the present wage reductions will not result in economies and will prove contrary to the real needs of efficient and economical management.

"The majority have failed to carry out the function for which the labor board was created. Such decisions, containing no explanation of the process by which the majority arrived at the rates established, give the public an impression that these rates are not founded upon a careful consideration of the facts.

"In the light of the transportation act it is the clear duty of the board: First, to act as a constructive, impartial body in providing means whereby railroad employes can have their legitimate human needs satisfied without recourse to stoppages; and, second, to enlighten the public so that through the intelligent exercise of unregulated industry and the confusion of propaganda, they shall be able to see the real facts as they affect the body politic. The decision in question fulfills neither of these duties.

"The undersigned must dissent from a decision which has ignored these witnesses, the human needs of these tens of thousands of families, which has given them not one word of answer. To them the statement that they are hypothetically 40 per cent or 50 per cent or 20 per cent better off than they were in December, 1917, or in any other period, must seem but a rather bitter jest."

Vicious Ship Subsidy Attacked by Senator

Washington, July 8.—The ship subsidy bill, which is being urged by the administration, will not stand discussion, declared Senator Borah in a public announcement that he will not support that proposal.

"If it were thoroughly discussed, and the details of the bill explained," said the Idaho lawmaker, "it would result in leaving a large number of congressmen who might vote for it at home.

"It has been carefully and cheerfully advocated in general statements and conclusions. But its details and principles, or rather lack of principles, which discussion of it would reveal, would tell a different story.

"This is not a good time to give a favored class an opportunity to draw upon the treasury of millions of dollars. It is not a good time either to create a body of men who are practically exempt from the control of the people, and who, together with their friends particularly favored with preferences to taxes and the treasury, would become a body potential for the very worst kind of corruption in government."

CHECK WAGE CUTS.

Washington, July 8.—While the woman industrial conference and industrial welfare commission recently refused to raise wages of women workers in that state, women on the District of Columbia minimum wage board voted solidly against wage reductions for women workers.

Miss Ethel Smith, legislative secretary of the national women's trade union league, and who is the working women's representative on the minimum wage board, declared that the board's action in this instance before a public tribunal "will check the flood of complaints during recent months has been stopped."

The issue came before the wage board on petition of the organized employers for a reduction of the $16.50 basic set by the board in 1918. The three representatives of the public voted to sustain the employers' contention that the cost of living has not diminished sufficiently to justify a reduction in wages.

WALL ST. WOLVES ACTIVE.

New York, July 8.—"The wolves of wall street" have claimed victims of $750,000,000 since the close of the war through fraudulent stock promotions, Samuel Untermyer declared in a statement issued by the committee for the prosecution of stock swindlers, of which he is chairman, according to District Attorney Swann.

"Never in the history of the district attorney's office has there been such a flood of complaints preceded and kept pace with by the unprecedented number of failures in the Wall street district," he said.

INVENT NEW TERM.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 8.—Canadian anti-union employers now talk of their "optional plan," according to E. W. B. O'Dell, Canadian representative of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union. These employers have discovered that the "American" plan and the "open shop" plan no longer attract.

"Efficiency" Scheme Quietly Side Tracked

Washington, July 8.—It is claimed that the president has quietly sidetracked the Brown "efficiency" scheme and that the various government departments has been postponed.

It is declared that the plan will never pass congress. As the tariff and ship subsidy must be put through, the bonus question adjusted satisfactorily to congress and the public, there must be no opposing the measure, and the sales tax also a possibility. It appears as though the administration has decluded not to look for additional trouble.

The Brown "efficiency" plan provided for stripping the department of labor, transferring many of its functions over to a new department, to be known as the welfare department. This proposal was handled without gloves by President Gompers, who gave the plan wide publicity by the labor press.

FAKE BROKERS SHIELDED.

New York, July 8.—Public officials are having difficulty in prosecuting "sales and criminal brokers because the law does not protect investors of the brokers' books.

The district attorneys' office has failed for millions surrendered its books only after it was agreed that the books would not be used against them. An attempt was made in the last state legislature to pass a law that would permit the state to examine books of brokers against which criminal complaints are filed. The plan was defeated, and District Attorney Hilton declares that those responsible for the defeat is Senator Lawrence Greenwell, president of the New York stock exchange, who telegraphed to certain senators during the closing days of the legislature, upon the commission is that many of these men, clinging to what they regard as their fundamental rights, will work clandestinely for a reinstatement of collective bargaining. This bodes ill for industrial peace."

WANT GUARDS PROBED.

Uniontown, Pa., July 8.—In a petition signed by four citizens the Fayette county common pleas court has been asked to call a special grand jury probe of the importation of several hundred guards into New York city who have been sworn in as deputy sheriffs, marshals and special policemen during the days of the H. C. Frick company and other companies are charged with importing the men in violation of an act passed by the state legislature in 1893.

The men were sent in by the Vickers detective agency of New York city, and are of "intemperate habit and unreliable," declares the petitioners declare, adding that they were mistreated, assaulted and abused by their guards, that their presence in the county endangers life and property.

COMMUNISTS REJECTED.

London, England, July 8.—British communists were denied affiliation with the British labor party at an Edinburgh meeting by the emphatic vote of 2,694,000 to 261,000. The card system of voting was used.

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES.

Baltimore, July 8.—According to the Maryland bureau of labor statistics, the local situation in regard to unemployment is no better than at this time last year.

ORGANIZED WORKERS ASSIST HEALTH PROBE

Washington, July 8.—In his preface to an extended study of dust phthisis in the granite stone industry, published by the bureau of labor statistics, Frederick L. Hoffman, LL. D., makes this reference to organized labor:

"My own investigations would have been quite impossible but for the whole-hearted co-operation of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America, and the correlated experience data obtained through the courtesy and liberality of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' association and the Glass Bottle Blowers' association."

The report is a continuation of investigations into the mortality from tuberculosis in dusty trades.

In his summary Dr. Hoffman says:

"Compared with the normal death rate of adult males of the state of Vermont, or of New England, the mortality from tuberculosis, pneumonia, granite stone workers has increased enormously during the last two years, as contrasted with a relatively slight mortality in the population at large.

"These statistics for the New England states are confirmed by similar statistics for every other manufacturing center of the United States, proving with absolute certainty that in every section of the country the tuberculosis mortality of this group of industrial workers is increasing, in contrast to a locally diminishing death rate from this most fatal of all diseases."

The report states that stone centers with a comparatively new or largely shifting population "will find conclusive the seriousness of the situation, which is readily observed in the stone centers with a fixed and long-settled population."

Unionism in West Virginia Driven Into Secret Channels

New York, July 8.—Repressive measures of West Virginia coal operators have driven unionism into underground channels, according to the report of the commission headed by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the free synagogue, to investigate conditions in the Kanawha district in relation of the coal owners.

The commission consisted of the Rev. R. A. McGowan, of the national Catholic welfare council; Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, rabbi of the Temple Beth Emeth synagogue, and Winthrop D. Lane.

The committee estimates that 7,000 families in the New River field are in "virtual exile." These families have been evicted in the interests of the coal companies and "house notices" have been served on 2,000 more. These men are for the most part blacklisted. The commission stated that the least state labor for the privilege of work in mines about the state were pathetic.

"Unionism in parts of West Virginia where it has existed for years, has been driven into secret by being driven into underground channels. The union, meeting in up of the unemployed, are meeting secretly and holding their charters in their pockets. Impressed upon the commission is that many of these men, clinging to what they regard as their fundamental rights, will work clandestinely for a reinstatement of collective bargaining. This bodes ill for industrial peace."

NEW SCHOOL CODES USED.

Washington, July 8.—"A form of school code which is a most desirable vogue in this country is the 'unit school code,'" says William H. Hood, published by the United States bureau of education, in a review of recent educational legislation.

"This code represents an effort to bring together, in a comprehensive whole, and to write as a single legislative act, all of the laws relating to the organization of the state relating to public school education.

"Under this reference to teachers' salaries: "A growing appreciation of the importance of adequate wage rates for teachers is seen in the legislation of 1919 and 1921. The minimum salaries, or wages, or the knowledge that the good teacher will quit the profession unless adequately paid, makes strong argument for the teachers' cause."

URGE CONFERENCE.

Providence, R. I., July 8.—At a meeting of social workers in this city it was requested that a committee be appoint a commission to investigate the conditions in textile industry in New England.

CARPENTERS WIN INCREASE.

Springfield, Mass., July 8.—Large numbers of carpenters have granted the demand of organized carpenters, that wages be increased from 85 cents an hour to $1.

BIG WRECK ON W. M.

Cumberland, Md., July 8.—The direct cause of a wreck on the Western Maryland railroad at Hendricks, W. Va., was set by strikers, according to a special dispatch to the Baltimore Leader.

The railroad is attempting to operate with a corp of strikebreakers. The wreck is reported above, and who refuse to accept lower conditions from a private contracting firm.

MANY KILLED BY AUTOS.

New York, July 8.—The automobile is fast establishing a killing record of its own, according to insurance men in this city, who state that automobile accidents in this country last year caused the death of 12,000 persons—one death every 45 minutes, night and day—and more than 200,000 persons were injured.

RAIL BOARD'S DOUBLE POLICY FORCES SHOP MEN ON STRIKE

Chicago, July 8.—The railroad labor board's policy of swinging a big stick at labor and a toy ballloon at the railroads, has resulted in the largest and most extensive strike of railroad shop men in this country.

The direct cause of the strike is a wage reduction, effective July 1, which would take $110,000,000 a year from the six shop crafts and maintenance of way employes. The wage reductions affect railroad clerks, freight handlers and other employes.

These cuts, while severe, is but one grievance. The employes are especially embittered because of the loss of the eight-hour day, the railroad labor board having ruled that time and one-half after eight hours and for Sundays and holidays need not be paid. This order, changing a condition that has existed for 25 years, has inflamed the workers.

The employes have contrasted the board's rigorous attitude toward time and one-half after eight with a milk-and-water policy toward the railroads.

A dozen large trunk lines have contracted their repair work. The railroad labor board has issued no orders against this practice, but without result.

The Erie railroad has established piece work and physical examinations of the men in violation of the board's orders. This railroad originated the contract system.

The New York Central has established piece work in violation of orders. It also contracts repair work.

The most audacious disregard of the board is shown by the Pennsylvania railroad, whose officials actually secured a federal injunction which prohibited the board from publishing a censure it had prepared against this road for violating orders.

In the case of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic railroad this railroad lowered wages, and when ordered by the board to restore same and comply with the law if wages were to be reduced, the managers threw the road into bankruptcy and then Federal Judge Sibley told the board to keep its hands off that property. The employes have been on strike over a year, to enforce the board's orders, while the board acts as though the A. B. & A. does not exist.

The Missouri & Northern Arkansas railroad reduced wages in violation of the board's order, and these workers have been on strike over a year, to which no per cent the board maintains its mum policy—when the railroads are affected.

A feature of the strike is the fact that railroads that fought their shop employes the last 10 years at an enormous cost, and in some cases defeated these workers, are now facing a 100 per cent strike in these departments. This is especially true of the Santa Fe, Illinois Central, Louisville & Nashville, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Pere Marquette, Chicago Great Western and other trunk lines that were confident that at last they had eliminated organized labor from their shop employes, only to now find that unionism is at fever heat among these workers.

WHY BOSSES FAVOR COMPANY "UNION"

Chicago, July 8.—"The packers said that workers were foolish to pay dues to their union. They organized the 'union' for the workers and told them that to belong to it they would not have to pay any dues," said Dennis Lane, international secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, in discussing the packers' brand of "democracy."

"Let a company, for instance, the dues the workers of Chicago local union No. 87 paid to the union and which was one of those are now paying to the packers' 'union.' The workers paid 10 cents per month just $1 a month to finance the work of same. In return their wages were increased at first $2 per week, eight-hour day, and for a month of the working days their return was a $42.50 raise. Yet they contributed but $1 per month to support their union. Now, the workers who have dropped their own union and lent their aid to the packers' 'union' more, have also had the packers said no dues were to be paid. They have been reduced $10 per 10-hour day or $28.60 per month, of 26 working days.

"And your plan? which is the best investment: To pay $1 per month in support of the regular labor union and receive a raise of $42.50 per month more, or whether to withdraw from the union, and have a wages reduced $28.60 per month?"

Dividend Not Income; Can Conceal Profits

Philadelphia, July 8.—The federal circuit court of appeals has upheld the federal district court in its decision that a 100 per cent dividend declared by the Gulf oil corporation in 1913 did not constitute income to the stockholders.

The court held that stockholders the 100 per cent profit in cash, the oil corporation increased its capitalization and issued same to the stockholders. This "capitalization of profits is not "income" within the meaning of the law, said the court, following a previous decision by the United States supreme court.

The suit was started by the Pittsburgh collector of internal revenue against William Mellon, a nephew of the secretary of the treasury.

Mellon owned 12,655 shares, which netted him $1,265,000. Stock to the amount of $12,655,000 was issued the internal revenue collector med the 1913 income taxes on the dividend.

Had the government's contention been upheld, stockholders would have been called upon to pay several million dollars in taxes.

Under the present scheme the income tax is dodged.

MAY END CLOTHING WAR.

New York, July 8.—After negotiations covering several weeks, a tentative agreement between representatives of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union and the cloak, suit and skirt manufacturers' protective association has been submitted to the membership of both organizations.

The significance of this agreement is the fact that the employers only recently refused to consider arbitration and attempted to establish piece work. This act resulted in the successful strike of 60,000 garment workers.

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IS TRUTH UNKNOWN TO GOVERNOR ALLEN?

Pittsburgh, Kan., July 8.—"Is the truth unknown to Governor Allen?" asks the Workers' Chronicle here in commenting on the governor's latest outburst in a New York banquet on the Kansas "can't-strike" law.

"The shame of it is," says the Workers' Chronicle, "that thousands of people will believe such false statements just because a governor tells them, and Allen has spent more than two years bounding all over the United States telling tales about it, or even worse than he quoted above.

"Why don't Allen tell his audience that we have had more strikes, more troubles, more taxes, less business and less prosperity since the court was created?

"Why didn't he tell them that not a single strike has been pulled now in Kansas, and in spite of his propaganda never will be.

"Why didn't he tell them that not a single union official in Kansas has been arrested for penalizing this last 100 per cent strike order when nearly all mines in the country are shut down?

"Why didn't he tell them that not a single attention to his industrial court law?

"Why doesn't he tell the truth, or does a great while, just for a change?"

DENY INJUNCTION.

New York, July 8.—In refusing to issue an injunction to the Altman dress company, and against the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, Justice Cohalan of the New York supreme court said:

"The workers have an absolute right to strike, and strike, and unions have the right to advise organized workers to join their ranks, and to picket in order to induce the workers to go on strike and no concern of the court, so long as the workers act in good faith and within the law, and in the belief that the strike is for their economic betterment. Moreover, the workers and their unions have a right to strike, and it is upon these who attack the validity of it to show that it is without reasonable exception of the right of workers to strike."

WILL THEY REPAIR CARS?

Hartford, Conn., July 8.—Members of the Connecticut chamber of commerce have pledged "the last ounce of their ability" to assist the public mind against the railroad shop men's strike which is declared "pure rebellion."

They also resolved to "adopt vigorous measures to keep the railroads in operation."

Trade unionists are wondering if these excited gents will be repairing this summer weather and repair cars in the event of a general emergency arising out of the summary dismissal of navy yard employes, who refuse to accept a wage cut.

The bill provides that employes 60 years of age and more who have served the government at least 15 years, and who are separated from the service by reason of their infirmities, shall receive benefits of the retirement act.

RAIL PROFITS GO UP.

New York, July 8.—Preliminary reports of railroad earnings for May, filed with the interstate commerce commission, show that 126 class 1 carriers, with a total mileage of 236,000 miles, had a net operating income of $46,947,796, compared with $29,395,000 for the same number of roads in the corresponding month last year.

STATE UNIONS TO MEET.

Wilmington, N. C., July 8.—The annual convention of the state federation of labor will be held at Harbor Beach, Myrtle Sars, beginning Monday, August 14.

INCOMPETENT EMPLOYERS CAUSE FRIGHTFUL LOSS

Chicago, July 8.—"There can be no fast and just and set system of production, and no more stable or more practicable, concise system has been devised and put into operation," writes George W. Perkins, president of the Cigar Makers' international union, in the official magazine of that organization.

"The unscientific, haphazard, planless plan now in operation must be supplanted by a system which eliminates the frightful—almost criminal—waste in industry.

"Chief among these are the waste in management, seasonal periods in occupations, the turnover system and control of the credit system by the privileged few.

"The remedies for these ills are now at hand. It is a crime if they are not put into force.

"Some of the frightful and inexcusable wastes in the present system are set forth in the book entitled 'Waste in Industry,' prepared by a committee of the Federated American engineering societies, appointed by Herbert Hoover. This book points out unwarranted seasonal industries, and reported that low production was due to faulty material control; to lack of standardization in production; to faulty production control; to lack of time study; to lack of research; to faulty labor control; to lack of opportunity for training of proficient workmen, and to faulty sales policies.

"It is also found that lost production was largely attributable to ill health of the workers, at least 25 per cent of which was preventable by proper management. It likewise discovered that lost production was due to industrial accidents, 75 per cent of which could be avoided by adequate safety measures.

"The committee estimated that time lost through preventable illness totaled 350,000,000 days, and that time lost through industrial accidents approximated 400,000 days. In other words, of the 900,000 men and women gainfully employed, on an average of 15 to 16 days were lost to each of them annually from these two causes alone.

"In addition, the committee revealed the astounding fact that of the 800,000 workers that die annually, probably the death of one-half could be postponed and that of the 12,000 fatal accidents at least 10,000 could be avoided by proper management. It is difficult to conceive a more hideous criminal indictment.